

Peculiarities of the part load ...

S/147/62/000/002/017/020
E191/E535

characteristics of a single shaft turbo-fan engine permit only a small degree of throttling due to limitations in the operation of the engine, namely, the appearance of surging in the main flow compressor (with constant geometry and constant temperature laws), exhausting the expansion capability of the final jet nozzle of the main flow and reaching the limiting gas temperature at turbine inlet. 2. With the constant geometry and constant speed laws, throttling is accompanied by a continuous increase in the degree of by-pass so that a higher turbine inlet temperature is required compared with the simple turbo-jet engine. Surging of the main flow compressor may occur. 3. Throttling a turbo-fan engine leads to a progressive increase of the fan thrust and the operation of the engine gradually moves away from the optimum. 4. The relative increase in the turbine inlet temperature and in the pressure ratio of the outer flow compressor leads to a decline in efficiency at part load. 5. Raising the speed and altitude of flight improves the throttling characteristics of the turbo-fan engine by widening the range of safe operation. 6. The most appropriate regulating law is that of constant geometry.

Card 3/4

SMIRNOV, A.G.

Using a three-wire power supply system for streetcars. Sbor.
nauch.rab.AKKH no.13:18-24 '62. (MIRA 16:4)
(Streetcars) (Electric currents, Leakage)

TOMLYANOVICH, D.K.; SMIRNOV, A.G.

Methods of making electric computations for the power supply system of streetcars and trolley buses with parallel feed to the contact network. Sbor.nauch.rab.AKKH no.13:25-48 '62.
(MIRA 16:4)

(Streetcars) (Trolley buses)

VARIAKHOVSKIY, A.S.; DYATLOV, V.V.; KUZ'INKO, I.T.; MIKHAILOV, G.S.;
SMIRNOV, A.G.; KOMONOV, A.S., red.

[Elements of contactless remote control systems] Elementy
beskontaktnykh sistem telemekhaniki. Moskva, TSentr.
nauchno-tekhn. informatsii Gos. proizvodstvennogo kom-ta po
gazovoi promyshl. SSSR, 1963. 16 p. (MIRA 17:11)

USSR

ACCESSION NR: AP4002992

S/0286/63/000/018/0089/0089

AUTHOR: Kiperman, S. Ya.; Grigor'yev, B. V.; Smirnov, A. G.; Filippov, A. V.; Ivanov, G. F.; Lur'ye, V. S.; Tsyplukhin, P. G.

TITLE: Method of electrolytic machining of bodies of revolution, Class 49.
No. 157598

SOURCE: Byul. izobret. i tovarn. znakov, no. 18, 1963, 89

TOPIC TAGS: electrolytic machining, band cathode, cathode tool, body of revolution

ABSTRACT: A method of electrolytic machining of bodies of revolution by a moving ribbon cathode. The distinguishing feature is increased capacity. The blank connected to the anode is mounted, for example, in centers and, turning about the axis is machined by lengthwise and crosswise transmission onto the ribbon.

ASSOCIATION: none
SUBMITTED: 21Apr62

DATE ACQ: 13Dec63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IE, ML

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

SMIRNOV, A.G., inzh.

Comparative evaluation of the capacity of drilling rigs. Nauch. zap.
Ukrniiproekta no.2:133-140 '60. (MIRA 15:1)
(Boring machinery)

KAMYSHKOV, A.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; PETRAKOV, A.F., inzh.; ANTONOV, Ye.G.,
Inzh.; SMIRNOV, A.G., inzh.

Use of 25KhSNVFA high-strength steel for high-pressure vessels.
(MIRA 16:2)
Svar.proizv. no.1:33-34 Ja 63.
(Chromium-nickel steel—Welding)
(Pressure vessels—Welding)

SMIRNOV, A. G. (Engineer)

"Automatic welding of steel No. 25 SkhNVFA with accompanying induction heating". As a result of increasing the time, the metal of the seam zone remains at the optimum temperature prevents appearance of coarse martensite structures in this zone and accordingly increases plasticity.

Report presented at the regular conference of the Moscow city administration NTO Mashprom, April 1963.

(Reported in Avtomaticheskaya Svarka, No. 8, August 1963, pp 93-95, M. M. Popekhin)

JPRS24,651 - 19 May 64

L 17349-63 EWP(k)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC Pf-4 JD/HM
ACCESSION NR.: AP3006477 S/0135/63/000/009/0004/0007

AUTHOR: Lyubavskiy, K. V. (Dr. of technical sciences, Prof.);
Smirnov, A. G. (Engineer); Antonov, Ye. G. (Engineer); Yakovlev,
V. A. (Cand. of technical sciences); Dubrovskiy, S. M. (Engineer);
Lykova, Z. V. (Engineer)

TITLE: Automatic welding of 25KhSNVFA steel with induction post-
heating.

SOURCE: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 9, 1963, 4-7

TOPIC TAGS: high strength pearlitic 25KhSNVFA steel, carbon dioxide shielded automatic welding, automatic submerged arc welding, weld metal ductility, weld metal strength, weld metal notch toughness, weld metal microstructure, induction postheating, postheating effect, combined welding postheating unit, high pressure vessel welding

ABSTRACT: Heat-treated (hardened and tempered) 25KhSNVFA pearlitic high-strength steel [0.23—0.25% C; 0.5—0.8% Mn; 0.9—1.2% each of

Card 1/3

L 17349-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3006477

Si, Cr, and Ni; 0.5—1.0% W, 0.05—0.15% V] sheets were welded with a carbon dioxide shielded arc and Sv-08G2S electrode wire without backup. Annealed plates 6 mm thick were submerged-arc-welded with 20KhSNVFA electrode wire and AN-15 flux [23.5% SiO₂, 21.0% Al₂O₃, 1.0% Fe₂O₃, 14.0% CaO, 9.3% MgO, 2.7% MnO, 21.3% CaF₂, 0.03% P, 0.03% S] using a copper backup plate. All welds were single-pass square-butt welds. Induction postheating was applied with an induction heater rigidly attached to the welding head at a distance of 350 or 500 mm. This distance was found experimentally and determined the weld temperature at which postheating was applied — 620K, about 20K higher than the M_s point. The heater length, 300 or 450 mm, determined duration of heating, 60 or 90 sec; the post-heating temperature was 770—920K for heat-treated steel welds and 970K for annealed steel welds. It was found that in welding hardened or annealed steel, the induction postheating significantly increased the ductility of the weld metal without decreasing the strength of the joint. For example, the tensile strength of the postheated joints of heat-treated 25KhSNVFA steel plates welded with a CO₂ shielded arc varied between 112 and 120 kg/mm², the

Card 2/3

L 17349-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3006477

bend angle, between 50 and 82°, and the notch toughness, between 5 and 6 mkg/cm², compared to 117—121 kg/mm², 44—52°, and 3.4—4.2 mkg/cm² for welds not postheated. The induction-heated zone adjacent to the weld consisted of martensite, bainite, and pearlite instead of the coarse acicular martensite formed in welds without postheating. This technique has been successfully employed to fabricate industrial high-pressure vessels from 25KhSNVFA steel. The vessels consisted of three cylindrical shells with a wall thickness of 6 mm and two hemispherical end closures formed of 8 mm-thick plate welded to the cylindrical portion. The closures had welded-in central pipe connections. All welds were made with a submerged arc from both sides using 20KhSNVFA filler wire and AN-15 flux. Separate welding units with induction heaters fed by a current at 2500 cps were used for making the longitudinal, circumferential, and circular welds. Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 30Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

L 40290-65 EWT(d)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(c)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/
EWP(b)/EWP(l)/EWA(c) Pf-4 JD/HM

ACCESSION NR: AP5002885

S/0135/65/000/001/0013/0017

30

28

AUTHOR: Smirnov, A. G. (Engineer); Lyubavskiy, K. V. (Doctor of technical sciences)

TITLE: Modeling of thermal welding cycles

SOURCE: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 1, 1965, 13-17

TOPIC TAGS: welding, thermal welding cycle, thermal cycle modeling, weld testing,
weld strength

ABSTRACT: After discussing various drawbacks of the existing methods for testing the reaction of metals to thermal cycles (cylindrical sample method, IMET-1 machine method (M. Kh. Shorshorov, G. N. Klebanov, VINITI, No. M-57-134/12, 1957), modified IMET-1 method (K. V. Lyubavskiy, Yu. M. Nikitin, Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1960, no. 7), and the micromechanical method (I. M. Roitman, Ya. B. Fridman, Mikromekhanicheskiy metod ispytaniya metallov, Oborongiz, 1950)), the authors propose a new method in which models are electrically heated according to given thermal cycles. Samples are subsequently cut from the models and subjected to mechanical testing. Samples were heated by means of the standard welding machine MTP-75 coupled to the PIK-50 interrupter which can handle a wide range of sample shapes. Re-

Card 1/2

L 40290-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5002885

2

sults from modeling samples agreed very well with data from the cut of an actual welding joint. "N. I. Nikolayev and N. P. Zenin participated in the development of the method." Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

llc
Card 2/2

L 01467-66 ENT(1)/EJP(m); EPA(s)-2/EPA(w)-2/T-2/EWA(m)-2 IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP5016656

UR/0382/65/000/002/0089/0091

538.4

AUTHOR: Pekhteleva, N. I.; Smirnov, A. G.

TITLE: Electrolyte hydrodynamics with electrochemical processes in the rectangular bath with flat electrodes in a constant magnetic field

SOURCE: Magnitnaya gidrodinamika, no. 2, 1965, 89-91

TOPIC TAGS: electrolyte, MHD flow, hydrodynamics, magnetic field, gravitation effect

ABSTRACT: The influence of longitudinal and transverse constant magnetic field on the hydrodynamic behavior of an electrolyte undergoing electrochemical processes in a tub with non-conducting walls is investigated. Several cases are investigated where the strength of electric and magnetic fields and their relative orientations are varied. A CuSO₄ electrolytic cell was used in this study. It is found that gravitation has an effect on the flow as well as direction of the magnetic field which can help or retard the flow. Orig. art. has: 1 formula, 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 27Jan65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EM, ME

NO REF Sov: 005

OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

L 50332-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c)
Pf-4 MJW/JD/HM UR/0135/65/COC/OC5/0005/000E
ACCESSION NR: AP5012640

AUTHOR: Smirnov, A. G. (Engineer); Lyubavskiy, K. V. (Doctor of technical sciences)

TITLE: Investigation of the heat-affected zone in the 25KhSNVFA and VL-1D steels

SOURCE: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 5, 1965, 5-8

TOPIC TAGS: complex alloy steel, high strength structural steel, steel welding,
steel weld, weld zone, zone property, heat affected zone/25KhSNVFA steel, VL 1D
steel

ABSTRACT: The effect of welding on the mechanical properties of the heat-affected
zone of 25KhSNVFA (0.27% C, 0.57% Mn, 1.12% Si, 1.05% Cr, 1.03% Ni, 0.82% W,
0.15% V, 0.17% Cu) and VL-1D (0.32% C, 1.10% Mn, 1.03% Si, 1.63% Cr, 1.18% Ni,
1.17% W, 0.42% Mo) steel have been investigated. The steels were subjected to heat
treatment under conditions imitating those which occur in automatic CO₂ shielded
arc welding: heating to 400-1350°C at a rate varying from 25 to 800°C/sec, and
cooling at rates determined for different points of the heat-affected zone of a
real welded joint. The room-temperature properties of 25KhSNVFA steel were not
affected by rapid heating to 500°C, whereas the properties of VL-1D steel deter-
iorated with heating to 400°C. Thermal cycles with heating to 500-750°C progres-

Card 1/2

0
ACCESSION NR: AP5012640

sively decreased the strength and increased the ductility of hardened and tempered steels. In annealed steels, the changes in properties were insignificant. The weakened metal zone was 4 mm from the fusion line and was 3-4 mm wide. Thermal cycles with heating above 750°C increased the strength and decreased the ductility of both steels, not only near the weld, but also in the region of partial austenitization. Under conditions of the welding cycle, the austenitic transformation in both steels occurred at appreciably higher temperatures than under conditions of furnace heat treatment. The coarse ferritic-pearlitic structure transformed at higher temperatures than did the fine-grained sorbite structure. The ferritic-pearlitic structure of the VL-1D steel transforms completely at a higher temperature than that of 25KhSNVFA, probably because of a higher alloying of the former. In annealed 25KhSNVFA steel, the welding cycles with heating to 910-1300°C produce roughly the same amount of residual austenite. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 3 tables. [MS]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 4006

MIC
Card 2/2

L 2130-66 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) MJW/JD/HM
ACC NRI AP5022344 SOURCE CODE: UR/0135/65/000/009/0001/0005

AUTHOR: Smirnov, A. G. (Engineer); Lyubavskiy, K. V. (Doctor of technical sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: Post-heating in welding of 25KhSNFVA steel

SOURCE: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 9, 1965, 1-5

TOPIC TAGS: super strength steel, steel welding, automatic welding, weld heat treatment, weld metal property/25KhSNVFA steel

ABSTRACT: Experiments have been made to determine the optimum conditions for welding hardenable steels, specifically 25KhSNVFA steel, which would ensure the best combination of mechanical properties and prevent cold cracking. The experiments consisted of simulating the heat cycles which occur in the weld and heat-affected zone of 25KhSNVFA steel sheets (2.2 mm thick) during automatic CO₂ shielded-arc welding. Specimens were rapidly cooled to 20—450C and then reheated to 400 or 600C, held at these temperatures for 75—180 sec, and air cooled. The best results were obtained with onset of heating at 400C and maintaining this temperature for 120 sec. The initial condition of the steel structure (annealed or hardened and tempered) had no effect on the properties of the heat-affected zone of 25KhSNVFA steel. In actual welding of hardened and tempered 25KhSNVFA steel, the metal in the heat-affected zone had a tensile strength of about 125 kg/mm², a bend angle of 120 deg, an elongation of 11%, a notch toughness of

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.791.011:669.15-194

31
B

L 2130-66

ACC NR: AP5022344

about 7.5 kgm/cm^2 , and a cyclic strength of $3.6 \cdot 10^3$ cycles at a stress of 87.5 kg/mm^2 . Post-heating, in which isothermal holding takes place at 500—700°C, lowered the ductility of the 25KhSNVFA steel in the heat-affected zone. Orig. art. has: 8 figures. [MS]

SUB CODE: MM,IE/ SUB DATE: 00 / ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 000/ ATD PRESS: 4/22

Card 2/2

L 50736-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5015321

ASSOCIATION: Organizatsiya gosydarstvennogo komiteta po oboronnoy tekhnike SSSR
(Organization of the State Committee for Defense Technology SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 29Jun64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: IE, PR

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

1 23456-66 EPT(d)/EPT(m)/EPT(v)/T/EPT(t)/EPT(k)/EPT(h) UR(c) 4C
ACC NR: AP6006332 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/002/0056/0057 411
433

AUTHOR: Yakovlev, V. A.; Dubrovskiy, S. M.; Lykova, Z. V.; Berman, A. S.;
Lyubavskiy, K. V.; Antonov, Ye. G.; Smirnov, A. G.; Makhanev, V. I.; Vesenko, N. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Device for automatic welding of hardening steels. Class 21, No. 177981

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztay, tovarnyye znaki, no. 2, 1966, 56-57

TOPIC TAGS: automatic welding, induction welding, steel

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a device for automatic welding of hardening steels. The device consists of an automatic welder and an inductor. To make it possible to control the heating rate, the welder and conductor have a movable interconnection which can be adjusted by a screw or a rod. [LD]

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 31Jan63/ ORIG REF: none/ OTH REF: none/

Card 1/1 V1

UDC: 621.791.037:621.078.012

BRUK, E.S.; GOL'BERG, I.G.; SMIRNOV, A.I.

Unit for electroplating. Mashinostroitel' no.6:26 Je '61.
(MIRA 14:6)
(Electroplating—Equipment and supplies)

GRIGOR'YEV, A.V.; ZALUTSKAYA, T.L.; PECHEREY, L.Ye.; SMIRNOV, A.I.

Errors of coaxial calorimeter-type power measuring device due to
unequivalent heat losses. Trudy inst. Kom. stand., mer i izm. prib.
(MIRA 15:2)
no.53:1C-20 '61.

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii
im. D.I.Mendeleyeva.
(Microwaves) (Electric measurements)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SO/4396

Akademicheskaya SSSR. Energетicheskiy Institut
Издательство Академии наук ССР. (Convective and Radiant Heat Exchange)
Москва, Издательство Академии наук ССР, 1960. 254 p. Krasnaia sklad inserted. 3,200 copies
printed.

Ed. M.M. Kostev, Academician, M. M. Publishing House: G.B. Gorshkov; Tech.
Ed., V.V. Kruglik.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for scientists and engineers working in various

branches of science and industry concerned with thermodynamics and heat trans-

fer problems.

CONTENTS: The book consists of 19 original articles on various problems in thermo-
dynamics. The following subjects are discussed: mechanism of heat transfer
processes; intensification of heat exchange; determination of thermophysical
properties of operating media; heat transfer in supersonic flow of gas; and
condensation chamber; nuclear reactor theory and experimental techniques
are described. Each article describes the conditions of the experiment and
tables of the experimental data obtained are given. The data may be used for
calculations of heat transfer and heat exchangers, always taking account of
conditions of operation.

Mil'yavskiy, N.M., S.S. Ponomarenko, and V.I. Gerasimov. Investigation of Heat Transfer and Hydraulics Resistance of Water Moving in Pipes	11
Rubkin, I.M. Heat Transfer in Vertical Pipes in Natural Convection	55
Adadzhev, I.D. and I.D. Rodnitskii. Critical Thermal Currents in Boiling Underheated Water in Channels of Complex Form (100 atm pressure)	65
Adadzhev, I.D., I.N. Podgorets, and V.G. Shabalin. Experimental Data on Heat Transfer in Boiling Boiling of Underheated Water in Pipes	79
Adadzhev, I.D. Generalization of Experimental Data on Viscosity and Heat Conductivity of Liquid Metals	97
Adrianyan, V.M. and S.M. Sogol. Investigation of the Process of Combined Heat Exchange in a Combustion Chamber	107
Kargin, V.M. Radiation Heat Exchange of Bodies With Arbitrary Indicators of Surface Reflection	118
Villmow, S.J., B.M. Khrustalev, and V.M. Adrianyan. Measurement of the Components of Combined Convection and Radiation Heat Exchange by the Method of Two Radiometers	133
Kargin, V.M. Radiometric Instrument for Measuring the Flow of Radiation	145
Dub'kov, G.N. Theory of the Heat Regime of Some Constructions of Radio-Electric Distillations	150
Dub'kov, G.N., O.P. Potekhina, and A.I. Solntsev. Engineering Method for Calculating the Heat Regime of Radiometric Equipment	161
Berezin, V.I. Thermal Modelling of the Heat-Producing Elements of an Atomic Reactor	176
Umanskiy, A.G. and A.I. Zverevskiy. Investigation of Molecular and Thermal Diffusion by the Similarity Method	188
Klimishin, T.Ye., V.I. Slobodkin, P.M. Zhurav, and A.A. Smirnov. Measuring Errors Connected With the Distortion of Isotherms in the Region of the Condensation of Thermocouples	205
Villmow, S.J., and B.M. Khrustalev. Calculation of Heat Exchange and Hydromechanical Resistances in Laminar Motion of Fluids in Pipes	221
Aladzhev, I.D. Heat Transfer in Bubbling Boiling	233

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

30046
S/046/61/007/004/001/014
B139/B102

6.8000 (1031,1063,1157)

AUTHORS: Gershman, S. G., Smirnov, A. I., Tuzhilkin, Yu. I.

TITLE: Converter for obtaining the correlation function of
infrasonic processes

PERIODICAL: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, v. 7, no. 4, 1961, 415-420

TEXT: A device is described for the conversion of infrasonic signals to the frequency range of the sound correlometer. The traditional modulation method with filtering out one side band cannot be applied since the side bands in the infrasonic range are too close to one another. In the device described both side bands of the amplitude-modulated spectrum are used and filtering is not applied. Signals with spectra from a frequency of 0 cps onward are converted. The device consists of a heterodyne (1) of the frequency 7.5 kc/sec and two analogous channels, each with an input amplifier (2), a phase-difference modulator (3), a filter (6900 - 8100 cps)⁽⁴⁾, and an output amplifier (5). X

Card 1/3

30046
S/046/61/007/004/001/014
B139/B102

Converter for obtaining the correlation ...

AN SSSR (Acoustics Institute AS USSR). A considerable advantage of the heterodyne converter is the possibility of converting signals with a constant component. In connection with this converter, the correlograph becomes a universal device for determining the correlation of signals from lowest infrasonic to highest ultrasonic frequencies. There are 8 figures and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Akusticheskiy institut AN SSSR Moskva (Acoustics Institute AS USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: May 20, 1961

X

Card 3/3

S/169/61/000/005/042/049

A005/A130

Recording the intensity of atmospherics ...

point out a possible connection between these effects and solar processes
proceeding prior to the beginning of flare development in the H α -line.

Authors' summary

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

✓B

Card 2/2

POSTNIKOV, N.N.; FRENKEL', M.G.; YEVZLINA, B.B.; SMIRNOV, A.I.; PLOTNIKOVA,
V.I.

Composition and properties of defluorinated phosphates. Zhur.
prikl. khim. 31 no.10:1453-1460 O '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Phosphates)

SMIRNOV, A.I., inzh.; FEL'DBILYUM, B.I., inzh.

Over-all inspection of crane equipment. Bezop.truda v prom. 2
no.10:14-15 0 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Upravleniye TSentral'nogo okruga Gosgortekhnadzora RSFSR.
(Cranes, derricks, etc.—Safety measures)

SMIRNOV, A. I.

Automatization and modernization of equipment. Mashinostroitel'
no.2:11-14 F '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Zavod "Frezer."
(Automatic control) (Machine tools)

SMIRNOV, A.I., inzh.

On V.S.Bondarenko's article "Improve the inspection of boiler units." Bezop.truda v prom. 3 no.5:20-21 My '59.
(MIRA 12:8)

1. Upravleniye TSentral'nogo okruga Gosgortekhnadzora RSFSR.
(Boiler inspection)
(Bondarenko, V.S.)

DOBROVOL'SKIY, Aleksandr Petrovich; ROZENFEL'D, L.M., doktor tekhn. nauk,
prof., retsenzent; SMIRNOV, A.I., inzh., retsenzent; SELIVANOV,
K.I., nauchnyy red.; OZEROVA, Z.V., red.; TSAL, R.K., tekhn. red.

[Refrigerating installations on ships] Sudovye kholodil'nye
ustanovki. Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1962. 390 p. (MIRA 15:5)
(Refrigeration on ships)

SMIRNOV, A.I.

Replacing the suspended ceiling over operating papermaking
machines. Bum.prom. 35 no.1:22-23 Ja '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Nachal'nik remontno-stroitel'nogo otdela Balakhninskogo
kombinata.
(Balakhna--Paper industry--Equipment and supplies)

YMPIFANOV, Boris Yefimovich, dotsent; IONOV, Boris Dmitriyevich, dotsent;
KORUNOV, M.M., prof., retsenzent; SHCHELKUNOV, V.V., dotsent,
retsenzent; SHCHENNIKOV, P.N., dotsent, retsenzent; SMIRNOV,
A.I., dotsent, red.; PITERNAN, Ye.L., red.izd-va; VDOVINA, V.M.,
tekhn.red.

[Road-building machinery in the forest industries and principles
of road building] Dorozhno-stroitel'nye mashiny v lesnoi pro-
myshlennosti i osnovy dorozhnogo dela. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat,
1961. 376 p. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Ural'skiy lesotekhnicheskiy institut (for Korunov). 2. Arkhangelskiy
lesotekhnicheskiy institut (for Shchelkunov).
(Road machinery) (Wood-using industries)

P.A. 253T12

SMIRNOV, A. I.

MAY 53

USSR/Medicine - Listerellosis
Virus Diseases

"The Problem of the So-Called Atypical Form of
Tick Encephalitis," Ye. N. Pavlovskiy, A. I. Smirnov,
A. N. Shapoval, K. P. Chagin, I. V. Ryzhov, Milit.
itary Med Acad imeni S. M. Kirov

Zhur Mikro, Epid, i Immun, No 5, pp 41-46

Investigation of cases of infection with the so-called atypical tick encephalitis or 2-stage ("2-wave") meningoencephalitis showed that the disease in question is not transmitted by ticks and that it is actually listerellosis.

253T12

SMIRNOV, A.I.

Experimental data on diagnostic significance of serological reactions
in listerellosis. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 29 no.7:75-79 Jl'58
(MIRA 11:8)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii i kafedry obshchey biologii i parazitologii
Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova.
(LISTERIA, infections
serodiag. in exper. animals (Rus))

MIKHAYLIN, Ivan Ivanovich; SMIRNOV, Anatoliy Ivanovich, inzh.; SHNEYDERMAN, K.A., red.; ABRAMOVA, Ye.A., tekhn.red.

[Swine plant; mechanized fattening center of the "Donsvinovod" State Farm] Fabrika svininy; mekhanizirovannyi otkormochnyi punkt sovkhoza "Donsvinovod". Rostov-na-Donu, Rostovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 30 p. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Direktor sovkhoza "Donsvinovod", Mechetinskogo rayona (for Mikhaylin).
(Swine)

SMIRNOV, A.I.; TSOKANOVA, T.G.; BONDARENKO, Ye.M.; NOVOGRENKO, N.M.;
DOROFEEV, B.G.

Heat transfer of type SF-80 and LF-9B tape-wound resistors with
air cooling. Sbor. nauch. trud. EINII 2:205-212 '62.
(MIRA 16:8)

(Electric resistors--Cooling)
(Heat--Transmission)

ALTAYEV, Sh.A.; MUKUSHEV, M.N.; SMIRNOV, A.I.; POPOV, Yu.G.; NOVIKOV, V.Ya.

Analysis of coal losses in Karaganda Basin mines and ways of curtailing them. Nauch. trudy KNIIT no.14:50-62 '64. (MIREA 18:4)

SKIRNOV, A. I.

"The Method of Scarification in the Campaign Against Foot-and-Mouth Disease".
Vestn. sovren. veterin., 1930, 1929.

SMIRNOV, A. I.

"Treatment of Dictyocaulosis Complication in Calves," Veterinariya, 23, Nos.
5-6, 1946

Chief veterinarian, Sysol'sk Rayon, Komi ASSR

SMIRNOV, A.I. (Asst., Kiev Veterinary Inst)

"The Influence of the Weight and Age of Heifers during their First Fertile Impregnation on their Further Productivity".

Report given at 13th Inter-WUZ (Higher Educational Insts.) Scientific-Industrial Conference, held February 1956 at Kiev Vet Inst.

Country	: USSR	Q-2
Category	: Farm Animals.	
Abs. Jour.	: Cattle.	
	: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 16, 1958, 74023	
Author	: Smirnov, A. I.	
Institut.	: -	
Title	: The Effects of Intensity and the Characteristics of Weight Increases in Calves upon Their Future Milk Productivity.	
Orig. Pub.	: Zhivotnovodstvo, 1958, No 1, 36-42	
Abstract	: A direct correlation between the live weight (LW) of 6, 12, and 18 months old calves and LW of adult cows was established. LW at birth and at the ages of 6 and 12 months is not correlated to milk productivity in disparity to LW at 18 months. At 18 months, the weight of calves constituted 45-55 percent of the weight attained in adulthood. At this age, 350-400 kg should be considered the best LW for the development of the Simmental breed cows producing high milk yields.	
Card:	1/1	

SMIRNOV, A. I., assistant

Some problems in raising young cattle. Zhivotnovodstvo 21
no. 5: 81-84 My '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Ukrainskaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.
(Cattle)

SMIRNOV, A. I.

"Reproduction and Development of the Black Sea Red Mullet (*Mullus Barbatus Ponticus Esspiov*)," Dokl. AN SSSR, 68, No.6, 1949

C.A. SMIRNOV, A.I.

Significance of carotenoid pigmentation of the embryos
lived stage of fish of the very bony (Cyprinidae). A. I.
Smirnov. Dokl. Akad. Nauk S.S.R. T3, 609-12
(1958). - Pigments of fish eggs were found among
fishes of the very bony. Commonly various eggs arise
under high O supply, while others are found among fish
with poor O supply. The rate of the pigment is discussed
and it is concluded that the carotenoid pigments may
play the antibiotic role. As far as the respiratory functions are concerned. The high
concentration of some fishes may be recorded as a result of
difficult access of O. G. M. Kostomarov

1. SMIRNOV, A. I.
2. USSR (600)
4. Fish Culture
7. "Interspecies hybridization of fish. N. I. Nikolyukin. Sov. kniga no. 9, 1952.
REVIEWED BY SMIRNOV
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January, 1953. Unclassified.

SMIRNOV, A.I.

Biology of propagation and development of the Black Sea red mullet (*Mullus barbatus ponticus* Essipov). Biul. MOIP Otd. biol. 58 no. 4:35-46 '53.
(MIRA 6:11)

(Black Sea--Red mullets) (Red mullets--Black Sea)

SMIRNOV, A. I.

USSR/Biology - Embryology

Card : 1/1

Authors : Smirnov, A. I.

Title : Effect of mechanical actions on the developing spawn of Oncorhynchus
Gorbuscha (Walbaum) Salmonidae.

Periodical : Dokl. AN SSSR, 97, Ed. 2, 365 - 368, July 1954

Abstract : Report explains the effect of mechanical actions on the developing spawn
of salmon (Oncorhynchus Gorbuscha (Walbaum) Salmonidae). Table supporting
the given explanation is included. Three references.

Institution : The M. V. Lomonosov State University, Moscow.

Presented by : Academician K. I. Skryabin, May 3, 1954

SMIRNOV, A. I.

Some characteristics of the embryology of mirror carp. Vop. ikht.
(MLRA 8:11)
no. 3:69-76 '55.

1. Laboratoriya ikhtiologii Moskovskogo universiteta imeni M.V. Lo-
monosova
(Carp)

SMIRNOV, A.I.

Kinship of the Caspian Salmon *Salmo trutta caspius* Kessler and the
salmon *S.salar* L. Vest.Mosk.un.10 no.10:131-134 O '55. (MLRA 9:4)

1.Kafedra ikhtiologii.
(Salmon)

SMIRNOV, A.I.

Effect of mechanical actions on the developing eggs of the autumn
Siberian salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta* infrasp. *autumnalis* Berg,
Salmonidae). Dokl. AN SSSR 105 no.4:873-876 D '55. (MIRA 9:3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.
Predstavлено академиком K.I. Skryabinym.
(Salmon) (Embryology--Fishes)

17(4)

AUTHOR:

Smirnov, A. I.

SOV/20-123-2-46/50

TITLE:

Some Peculiarities of the Biology of Propagation and the Development of the Salmon Subspecies Nerka - Oncorhynchus Nerka (Walbaum) (Nekotoryye osobennosti biologii razmnozheniya i razvitiya lososevoy ryby nerki - Oncorhynchus nerka (Walbaum))

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 2, pp 371-374 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The subspecies mentioned in the title is a very valuable object of fishery. In spite of numerous studies (Refs 1-4) data on its development are scarce. Nerka is bred in Kamchatka and on the Kuril'skiye Islands. (Thanks to the co-operation of F. V. Krogius and Ye. M. Krokhin) the author was able to study the development of Nerka at the Paratunskiy Point of the Kamchatskoye otdeleniye Tikhookeanskogo instituta morskogo rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii (Kamchatka Branch of the Pacific Institute of Maritime Fishery and Oceanography) on Lake Dal'neye in the catchment area of the river Paratunka. The exceptional variability of Nerka within the subspecies is especially characterized by its fecundity and the size of

Card 1/4

Some Peculiarities of the Biology of Propagation and SOV/20-123-2-46/50
the Development of the Salmon Subspecies Nerka -
Oncorhynchus Nerka (Walbaum)

an existence under bad conditions of air supply: the smallest eggs with thin shell among related types, red-orange color of the eggs that tends to show a high content of carotenoid pigments. Carotenoids are oxygen carriers and catalysts of redox processes. The netting of capillaries of the embryo is very fine; finally the active movements of the embryo start already at the blastodisc stage. Later the movements of muscles begin and intensify till they bring about a turn of the embryo in the egg membrane. Fish-breeders, however, must not forget that in the case of Nerka the vascular net on the vitelline sac shrinks during the last period of incubation just at a time of increased need of oxygen of a now big embryo. It is necessary to provide a good flowing through in containers with Nerka spawn during this time. There are 1 figure and 11 references, 9 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

Card 3/4

SMIRNOV, A.I., kand. biel.nauk

Intergenetic hybridization of Pacific salmon. Priroda 48 no.6:
98-100 Je '59.
(MIRA 12:5)

1.Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.
(Salmon)

SMIRNOV, A.I.

Characteristics of the biology of reproduction and development of
the silver salmon *Oncorhynchus kisutch* (Walbaum). *Vest.Mosk.un.*
Ser. 6: Biol., pochv. 15 no.1:9-19 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Kafedra ikhtiologii Moskovskogo Universiteta.
(Soviet Far East--Salmon)

SMIRNOV, A.I.

Some results of studies on the biology of Pacific salmon (g. *Oncorhynchus*) during the past decade. Biul. MOIP. Otd. biol. 65 no. 4:145
Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(PACIFIC OCEAN--SALMON)

SMIRNOV, A.I.

Some biological and practical conclusions from the experience
in acclimatizing Pacific salmon. Biul. MOIP. Otd. biol. 67
no.1:149-151 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(SALMON)

SMIRNOV, A. I.

Reproduction ecology of *Oncorhynchus masu* (Brevoort). Dokl.
AN SSSR 143 no.6:1449-1452 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
Predstavлено академиком K.I.Skryabinym.
(Salmon)

SMIRNOV, A.I.

Production of sperm by the Pacific salmon ~~Oncorhynchus~~. Vop.
ikht. 3 no.1:84-98 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.
(Pacific Ocean—Salmon) (Semen)

KOZLIKOV, M.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; SMIRNOV, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk;
ARBUZOV, I.P., inzh.

Mechanical drive for bar conveyors. Mekh. i elek. sots. sel'khoz.
21 no. 5:37-40 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Azovo-Chernomorskiy institut mekhanizatsii sel'skogo
khozyaystva.

PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.M., akademik, glav. red.; MOISEYEV, P.A., otv. red.;
S. IRINOV, A.I., zam. otv. red.; BIRMAN, I.B., red.;
KAGANOVSKIY, A.G., red.; KROGIUS, F.V., red.; KROKHIN,
Ye.M., red.; KURENKOV, I.I., red; LAGUNOV, I.I., red.;
PANIN, K.I., red.; SEMKO, R.S., red.; PARIN, M.V., red.

[Salmon fisheries of the Far East; materials] Lososevoe kho-
ziaistvo Dal'nego Vostoka; materialy. Moskva, Nauka, 1964.
201 p.
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Soveshchaniye po voprosam lososevogo khozyaystva Dal'nego Vostoka. 3d, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy, 1960.
2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii (for Moiseyev).
3. Kamchatskoye otdeleniye Tikhookeanskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii (for Semko, Birman, Krokhan, Kurenkov).
4. Kafedra ikhtiologii Moskovskogo universiteta imeni M.V.Lomonosova (for Smirnov).

SMIRNOV, A.I.

Spawning stage of development and its specificity. Dokl.
AN SSSR 159 no.2:431-433 N '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Predstavлено академиком К.И. Скрябиным.

S/056/62/042/001/018/048
B104/B102

AUTHORS: Sumbayev, O. I., Smirnov, A. I., Zykov, V. S.

TITLE: Mössbauer effect on tungsten isotopes

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 42,
no. 1, 1962, 115-123

TEXT: In the present study of the Mössbauer effect, the intense lines near the resonance energy were examined with a focusing crystal diffraction spectrometer of the Du Monde type with a resolution of several tenths of a percent. The experimental arrangement also permitted customary measurements by separating the resonance lines with a scintillation counter. The dependence of nonrecoil nuclear resonance absorption at the 100.09-kev level of W¹⁸² and at the 99.07-kev and 46.48-kev levels of W¹⁸³ on the relative velocity between the source (Ta) and the absorber (W) was investigated. In contradistinction to the findings of de Mercy et al. (C.R. Paris, 250, 1031, 1960), the observed Mossbauer effect was in no case less than the theoretical value. The Debye temperatures, calculated

Card 1/3 ✓

L 27826-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6015453

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/005/1379/1381

AUTHOR: Zverev, G. M.; Smirnov, A. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of spin-lattice relaxation of a positive trivalent erbium ion in cadmium fluoride and calcium fluoride single crystals in the 3-70 Gc frequency range

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 5, 1966, 1379-1381

TOPIC TAGS: spin lattice relaxation, erbium, ion, fluoride, calcium fluoride, cadmium compound

ABSTRACT: The pulse saturation method was used for measuring the relaxation times τ_1 of the Er^{3+} ion in CdF_2 and CaF_2 single crystals at frequencies from 3 to 70 Gc. It was found that relaxation time decreases with an increase in frequency (from 400 to 200 usec when the frequency is varied from 38 to 71 Gc). In the short-wavelength region of the millimeter range, the experimental data may be approximated by a power function of the form $\omega = \tau_1^{-1} \sim v^2$. Measurements on a wavelength of 9.4 cm showed a shorter relaxation time than on a wavelength of 3.2 cm (a reduction from 180 to 65 usec) with τ_1 being very nearly proportional to v . The experimental data in totality may be approximated by a function of the form

$$\tau_1^{-1} = \omega = 5 \cdot 10^4 / v + 0.86v^2$$

Card 1/2

L 27826-66

ACC NR: AP6015453

where ω is in sec^{-1} and v is in Gc. In weak magnetic fields, τ_1 increases linearly with frequency reaching a maximum followed by a sharp reduction. It is assumed that heating of resonance phonons has a considerable effect on relaxation of erbium ions so that relaxation of the line from even isotopes of the trivalent erbium ion is impeded by the lack of resonance phonons. As a result, the transfer of spin energy to the lattice is affected to a great extent by cross relaxation to the 'wings' of the line which are formed by trivalent erbium ions located in axial crystal fields of varying strength and symmetry. The obstruction to relaxation is relieved by this cross relaxation which introduces phonons in a wide range of frequencies. The effect is amplified when the 'wings' overlap the spectrum of impurities which have a short relaxation time. This type of mechanism gives a qualitative description of the experimentally observed relationship between relaxation time and magnetic field intensity in weak fields but becomes less significant as the magnetic field intensity increases. The experimental results depend considerably on the purity of the specimens studied and the concentration of erbium ions in various environments. The authors are grateful to P. P. Pashinin for giving them the opportunity to carry out the experiment on the 9.4 cm wavelength and for valuable consultation. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [14]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 10Sep65 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 006 /
ATD PRESS: 5003

Card 2/2

PB

ACC NR: AP7005883

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/012/3686/3688

AUTHOR: Zverev, G. M.; Makarenko, L. V.; Smirnov, A. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Paramagnetic resonance of Ce³⁺ and Nd³⁺ in SrMoO₄ single crystals

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 12, 1966, 3686-3688

TOPIC TAGS: strontium compound, molybdate, epr spectrum, activated crystal, cerium, neodymium

ABSTRACT: To check against results obtained with other scheelites, the authors studied the EPR spectra of Ce³⁺ and Nd³⁺ in single crystals of strontium molybdate grown by the Czochralski method and containing approximately 0.5% of Ce or Nd. The EPR spectra were measured at 4.2K and 14.3 GHz. In the case of cerium, a single intense line was observed, due to the Ce³⁺ ion in a field of tetragonal symmetry. In the case of neodymium, the spectrum consisted of an intense line due to the even isotopes of Nd³⁺, on which a hyperfine structure due to the odd isotopes Nd¹⁴³ and Nd¹⁴⁵ is superimposed. The g-factors half widths and the hyperfine structure constants were obtained for all lines and agreed with an empirical relation obtained by others. A wave function agreeing with the obtained data is also found for the lower state of Nd³⁺ in a field of tetragonal symmetry. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 7 formulas. [02] [WAl4]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 04Jul66/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1

UDC: none

~~SMIRNOV, A.I.~~

SHCHETINKOV, E.S. and A.I. SMIRNOV.

Eksperimental'noe issledovanie turboreaktivnogo dvigatelia BMW-003. (Tekhnika voz-dushnogo flota, 1946, no. 10, p. 13-26, diagrs.)

Title tr.: Experimental investigation of BMW-003 turbojet engine.

TL504.Th 1946

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress,
1955.

Smirnov, H. I.

3

Smirnov, A. I. On the determination of the circulation and lifting force of an arbitrary thin wing located near to a wall. Akad. Nauk SSSR. Inženernyi Sbornik 9, 45-56 (1951). (Russian)

Thin wing theory has been applied to the flow past an infinite wing of small curvature and its mirror image with respect to a plane wall. The boundary condition at the airfoil yields an integral equation

$$(*) \quad 2\pi V_\infty \sin \alpha_0 + \int_0^b I(x, \bar{x}, x_k) \gamma(x) (x - x_k)^{-1} dx = 0$$

for the vortex strength $\gamma(x)$ at $(x, 0)$ on the chord, where $(0, 0)$ is at the leading edge, $(b, 0)$ at the trailing edge, α_0 is the local angle of attack at $(x_k, 0)$, and $I(x, \bar{x}, x_k)$ is an easily determined function of x_k , x , and the mirror image (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) of $(x, 0)$ with respect to the wall. The author sets $\gamma(x) I(x, x, x_k) / 2 V_\infty = B_{43} \cot \frac{1}{2}\theta + \sum_i T B_{i3} \sin n\theta$, and $\gamma(x) / 2 V_\infty = A_0 \cot \frac{1}{2}\theta + \sum_i T A_{i3} \sin n\theta$, where $x = \frac{1}{2}b(1 - \cos \theta)$. Then for $\theta_k = k\pi/(m+1)$, $0 \leq k \leq m$, $(*)$ is imposed at $x_k = x(\theta_k)$.

to obtain $m+1$ linear equations for A_0 , $\gamma(x_k)$, from which the circulation $\Gamma = b V_\infty (A_0 + \frac{1}{2}A_1) \sin \alpha$ can be found. In calculating the lift $Y = \rho \int_0^b V \gamma(x) dx$, V must be taken to be the component of velocity at $(x, 0)$ parallel to the wall of the resultant of the velocity V_∞ of the main flow and the velocity induced by the image airfoil. For lift computation the author replaces the vortex distribution $\gamma(x)$ by discrete vortices of strength

$$\Gamma_k = \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} \gamma(x) dx \quad \text{at } x_k = (k - \frac{1}{2})b/v, \quad 1 \leq k \leq v, \quad x_{v+1} = b,$$

and $-\Gamma_k$ at their images. His computations with $m=3$ and $v=1$ for a flat plate lead to excellent agreement with exact values of Γ and Y as functions of angle of attack α and relative distance H/b from the wall. Γ and Y have also been computed for circular arc airfoils as functions of curvature, α , and H/b . Finally, for $\alpha \leq 10^\circ$ close agreement has been found between calculated and experimental lift coefficients for symmetrically mounted pairs of NACA four-digit series airfoils.

J. H. Giese (Havre de Grace, Md.).

Source: Mathematical Reviews,

Vol. 13 No. 10

smu

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics

AID P - 3303

Card 1/1 Pub. 135 - 9/20

Author : Smirnov, A., Eng. Maj.

Title : Making flights secure under complicated meteorological conditions

Periodical : Vest. vozd. flota, 11, 44-47, N 1955

Abstract : The author explains how cooperation with the meteorological service has been organized in his unit. He mentions meteorological instruments and gives a form for collection of data of the actual weather conditions.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

Smirnov, A.I.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651510015-6
AUTHOR: Smirnov, A.I., Eng Lt Col, Candidate of Technical Sciences

86-1-11/30

TITLE: Selection of Optimum Cruise Controls for Aircraft
(Vybor optimal'nykh rezhimov poleta samoletov)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Vozdushnogo Flota, 1958, Nr 1, pp. 24-26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the problem of how to select the optimum cruise control for bombers. For a successful execution of a combat mission the following factors (in addition to the tactical considerations) should be taken into account when selecting the proper cruise control (speed and altitude) for front line bombers: the maximum radius of action, the type of target, the possibility of its identification, meteorological conditions, the time of year and day, the state of air defense of the target, the type and ballistic properties of bombs, the reliability and combat vitality of power plants, units and systems of the aircraft. Further the author tries to determine the best relationship between the speed and the altitude for Il-28 front line bomber and under which conditions the aircraft

SMIRNOV, A.I.; GOLOVANOV, A.L., inzhener, redaktor; VERINA, G.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Selecting ballast section and least curve radius for industrial railroads]
Vybor verkhnego stroeniia i naimen'shego radiusa krivykh promyshlennyykh zheleznodorozhnykh putei. Moskva, Gos.transportnoe izd-vo, 1956. 66 p.
(Moscow. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut zheleznodorozhного transporta. Trudy, no.114). (MIRA 9:7)
(Railroads--Track) (Railroads--Curves and turnouts)

18.1150

85111
S/123/59/000/006/002/025
A005/A001.

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, 1959, No. 6, p. 16,
20226

AUTHORS: Chelpanov, B. V., Smirnov, A. I.

TITLE: Alloying Cast Iron and Steel With Antimony

PERIODICAL: Nauchn. zap. Odessk. politekhn. in-t, 1957 (1958), Vol. 17, pp. 223-
234

TEXT: The influence was investigated of the antimony content on the anti-friction, anticorrosion, and mechanical properties of gray iron considered as a substitute of non-ferrous antifriction alloys. The optimum content of Sb in cast iron, which assures high anti-friction- and anticorrosion properties, with satisfactory mechanical and casting properties, amounts to 0.40-0.75%. Production of new cast iron is performed by adding Sb to the usual cupola cast iron of the brand C4 15-32 (SCh 15-32), C4 18-36 (SCh 18-36). Alloying iron-carbon alloys with antimony enhances their resistance against wear and corrosion.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 1/1

85095

18.1150

S/i21/60/000/010/011/015
A004/A001AUTHORS: Smirnov, A. I., Chelpanov, B. V.TITLE: Using Antimony-Alloyed Cast Iron Instead of Bronze 18

PERIODICAL: Stanki i Instrument, 1960, No. 10, pp. 29-31

TEXT: As a result of research work and protracted investigations, a new antifriction material has been developed - antimony-alloyed cast iron. The metallic antimony is added directly into the ladle with the molten cast iron of grades СУ 15-32 (Sch 15-32) and СУ 18-36 (Sch 18-36). Based on laboratory and service tests, the optimum composition of antimony alloyed cast iron is the following: C = 3.0 - 3.5%, Si = 1.4 - 2.2%, Mn = 0.6 - 0.8%, Sb = 0.3-0.65%, up to 0.3 % P and up to 0.12% S. The addition of antimony to gray cast iron causes a considerable refining of the macrostructure of the latter. The microstructure of antimony-alloyed cast iron is characterized by a finely laminar pearlite and a uniform graphite deposition over the whole microsektion field, while ferrite and cementite inclusions are not present at all. The addition of 0.25 - 0.35% antimony to the cast iron increases the pearlite microhardness from 196 to 245-255 kg/mm², while the microhardness of the phosphide eutectic is increased from 350 to 425 kg/mm².

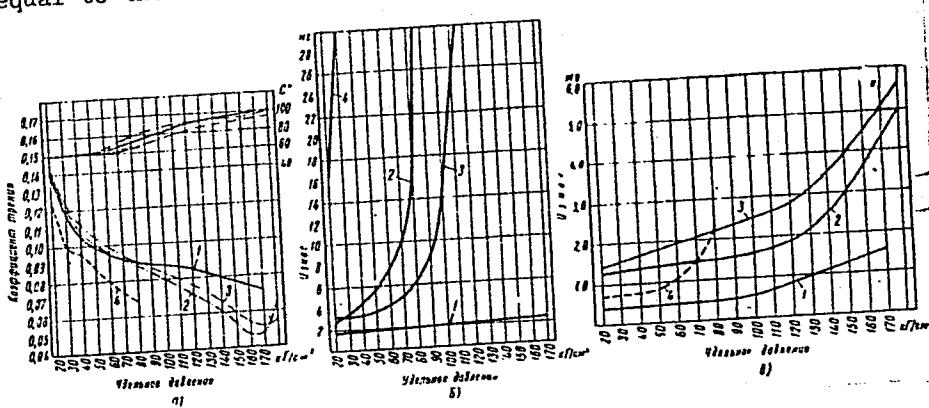
Card 1/6

85095

S/121/60/000/010/011/015
A004/A001

Using Antimony-Alloyed Cast Iron Instead of Bronze

9 - 5. OK 5-5 (Br. OTsS 5-5-5) bronze, 10 - 5. 10-1 (Br. OF 10-1).
Fig. 3 shows the results of comparative tests to investigate the running-in ability
of antimony alloyed cast iron. As it can be seen from the graph 3, a, the friction
coefficients of antimony-alloyed cast iron at a specific pressure of 80 kg/cm^2 are
practically equal to those of bronze. Fig. 3, a shows the friction coefficient at
Figure 3:



Card 3/6

85095

S/121/60/000/010/0011/015
A004/A001

Using Antimony-Alloyed Cast Iron Instead of Bronze

a given specific pressure, Fig. 3, . (b) the wear at a given specific pressure for the following materials: 1 - antimony-alloyed cast iron, 2 - Br.OF 10-1 bronze, 3 - Br.OTsS 5-5-5 bronze, 4 - babbitt. Fig. 3, (v) shows the wear of a steel ring working in a couple with antimonous cast iron, bronze and babbitt respectively. In order to determine the surface finish, the specimens were tested on the IZT-17 (IZT-17) profile recorder with an enlargement factor of 1,400 along the vertical and 25.5 along the horizontal. The medium microroughness of the steel rings after rubbing on a cast iron plate amounted to 2.6 - 1.9 μ , while the values for the tested specimens were in the range of 1.8 - 1.5 μ . Comparative tests were carried out to elucidate the wear resistance under conditions of dry friction of antimony-alloyed cast iron, bronze and babbitt. The test results are given in the following table:

Card 4/6

85095

Using Antimony-Alloyed Cast Iron Instead of Bronze

S/121/60/000/010/011/015
A004/A001

Material	Wear of Specimens in Height in mm	Total Wear of three Specimens in mg	Total Wear of three Specimens in mm ³	Ratio between volumetric Wear of the Specimen and Wear of Babbitt	Wear of Steel Ring in mg
Antimony-alloyed cast iron	0.03	53.8	7.3	1.04	47.8
Initial gray cast iron	15.43	26,422.4	3,570.6	510.09	1,032.1
Bronze Br.OF 10-1	0.16	294.4	33.9	4.83	22.7
Bronze Br.OTsS 5-5-5	0.31	618.3	70.3	10.04	6.2
Babbitt B-83	0.04	51.2	7.0	1.00	1.0

Card 5/6

85095

S/121/60/000/010/011/015
A004/A001

V X

Using Antimony-Alloyed Cast Iron Instead of Bronze

The authors point out that the wear resistance of antimony-alloyed cast iron parts is 2 - 3 times as high as that of bronze. In addition to good friction properties, antimony-alloyed cast iron has a considerably higher ~~corrosion~~ resistance than gray cast iron. In sea water its corrosion resistance equals that of admiralty brass. There are 4 figures and 1 table.

Card 6/6

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001651510015-6

SMIRNOV, A.I.; CHELPANOV, B.V.

Using antimonial cast iron instead of bronze. Stan.i instr. 31
no.10:29-31 0 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Bearing metals)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001651510015-6"

SMIRNOV, A.I.; CHELPANOV, B.V.

Antifriction antimony cast iron. Lit. proizv. no. 5:18-19 My '61.
(MIRA 14:5)
(Bearing metals)

SMIRNOV, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; CHELPANOV, B.V., kand.tekhn.
nauk, dotsent; YEKEL'CHIK, L.L., inzh.

Antimonial cast iron as a bronze substitute. Vest.mashinostr.
42 no.7:48-50 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Cast iron) (Antimony)

GOL'BERG, I.G.; SMIRNOV, A.I.

Pickling unit. Mashinostroitel' no.7:29 Jl '62.
(Metals—Pickling)

(MIRA 15:7)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001651510015-6

SMIRNOV, A.I.; SOTNIKOV, A.A.

Airtightness of gray cast iron for casting hydraulic system
parts. Lit. proizv. no.6:27-29 Je '64.

(MIRA 18:5)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001651510015-6"

STARTSEV, I.S., kapitan 1-go ranga; SMIRNOV, A.I., kapitan 2-go ranga.

Lines of positions in navigation taken at different times. Mor. sbor.
47 no. 3:95-96 Mr '64. (MIRA 18:7)

SMIRNOV, A.I., kand. tekhn. tank, dozent; BROVKINA, Ye.P., aspirant

Investigating the wear resistance of sulfur containing cast
irons. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.2:154-161 '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Odesskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

SMIRNOV, A.I.; SOTNIKOV, A.A.

Impermeability of grey cast iron for castings of hydraulic equipment parts. Lit. proizv. no.4:25-27 Ap '64.
(MIRA 18:7)

SMIRNOV, A.I.; BROVKINA, Ye.P.

Effect of sulfur on the microhardness of structural components of
cast iron. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 8 no.2:148-150 '65.
(MIRA 18:2)

1. Odesskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

PRUDOV, V.M.; SHOLAMOV, V.M.; TROFIMOV, V.P.;
ZHURAVLEV, A.G.; KARLITZ, L.Ye.; CHIKHACHYAN, G.P.;
ZHUKOV, Z.N.; ZHURAVLEV, V.P.; MIRSKY, N.V.; POGREBNIKOV, V.L.;
VOSKOBEEV, A.M.; TRELIVATOV, E.T.; TURAKHAN, Ya.A.; USTINOV,
A.G.; VORONOVSKY, N.M.; SHAKHAPOV, V.; SMIKOV, A.I.

Developing the technology of producing a high-basicity
open-hearth sinter. Stal' 2% no.8:683-626 Ag 165.

(MIRA 18:3)

2. Cherepanovskiy metallurgical plant (for Prudov,
Sholamov).

SMIRNOV, A.I.

SOV/19-58-4-330/523

AUTHORS: Gershenson, G.S., Smirnov, A.I. and Vepritskiy, A.S.

TITLE: A Device for Measuring the Volume of Loose Materials
(Ustroystvo dlya otmerivaniya ob'yemov sypuchikh tel)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' izobreteniy, 1958, Nr 4, p 84 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Class 42e, 27. Nr 112179 (569169, 19 March 1957). Submitted to the Committee for Inventions and Discoveries at the USSR Council of Ministers. The device for measuring the volume of loose materials consists of a cylindrical vessel, a capacitive discrete pick-up and a recorder, whereby the pick-up is located at a distance of two thirds of the radius of the vessel from the axis of the latter.

Card 1/1

34231
S/181/62/004/002/014/051
B102/B138

24,7900 (1055,1144,1163)

AUTHORS:

Zverev, G. M., Korniyenko, L. S., Prokhorov, A. M., and
Smirnov, A. I.

TITLE: Electron paramagnetic resonance and spin-lattice relaxation
of the Er³⁺ ion in a CdF₂ single crystal

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 4, no. 2, 1962, 392-395

TEXT: Er³⁺ was introduced as an isomorphic impurity into CdF₂, in which
the fluor ions form a cubic lattice, the Cd ions being in the centers of
cubes formed by the anions. The Er³⁺ ions replace Cd ions. The e. p. r.
measurements were made at 4.2°K, with several different frequencies and
for an Er³⁺ concentration of 0.1%. The following spectrum parameters
were determined:

Card 1/4

X

34231
S/181/62/004/002/014/051
B102/B138

Electron paramagnetic resonance and ...

ν , Mc/sec	g	A , oe
9500	6.758 ± 0.010	73.0 ± 1.0
25800	6.745 ± 0.005	-
72000	6.735 ± 0.005	73.9 ± 1.0

The frequency dependence of the g-factor is due to the contributions of the wave functions of the excited states. The field-induced change of the g-factor can be determined by using perturbation theory:

$$g = g_0 \left[1 - \frac{\Lambda^2 \beta_H^2}{\delta^2} \left| \langle 1 | \hat{J}_z | 2 \rangle \right|^2 \right]$$

g_0 is the g-factor at $H=0$, Λ - Landé factor, δ is the mean distance to the nearest upper level of the state group (2): $\left\{ \pm \frac{13}{2}, \pm \frac{5}{2}, \pm \frac{3}{2}, \pm \frac{11}{2} \right\}$

Card 2/4 ✓

34231
S/181/62/004/002/014/051
B102/E¹/

Electron paramagnetic resonance and ...

$\langle 1 \rangle$ and $\langle 2 \rangle$ denote the ground and excited states.
 $A = (2.31 \pm 0.03) \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ cm}^{-1}$. Spin-lattice relaxation was studied by the continuous saturation method and by the pulse method with 3.2 cm waves. The temperature dependence of relaxation time τ_1 was determined by several methods, e. g. between 16 and 18°K from epr line broadening. Though S. A. Al'tshuler has developed a theory of spin-lattice relaxation of rare-earth ions, (ZhETF, 24, 691, 1953), the experimental results for Er³⁺ ions in a cubic lattice can only be explained qualitatively. At $T < 4.2^{\circ}\text{K}$, $\tau_1 \sim T^{-1}$, at higher temperatures the course of $\tau_1(T)$ cannot be described by an exponential law of the $\tau_1 \sim T^{-n}$ type. This is due to anomalies caused by other bi- and trivalent ions. L. M. Belyayev, Kh. S. Bagdasarov and V. Ya. Khaimov-Mal'kov and P. P. Pashinin are thanked for help. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 13 references: 5 Soviet and 8 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: M. Dvir, W. Low, Proc. Phys. Soc., 75, 136, 1960; W. Low, Paramagnetic Resonance in Solids, p. 130, New York - London.

Card 3/10 4

L 10018-63 EWA(k)/EWP(k)/EWP(q)/BDS/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/3W2/EEG(b)-2/ES(t)-2--
AFFTC/APGC/AFWL/ASD/ESD-3/RADC/SSD-Pf-4/Pt-4/Po-4-IJP(C)/WH/K/WG/JHB/EH

ACCESSION NR: AP3001288

S/0181/63/005/006/1668/1672

88

AUTHOR: Kask, N. Ye.; Korniyenko, L. S.; Smirnov, A. I.

TITLE: Paramagnetic relaxation of Fe sup 3+ ions in corundum /5/

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 6, 1963, 1668-1672

TOPIC TAGS: paramagnetic relaxation; Fe sup 3+, corundum

ABSTRACT: Spin-lattice relaxation-time measurements have been carried out in Fe sup 3+ ions in corundum by the method of pulse saturation and in some cases by transverse saturation. The study involved transitions between different spin levels, as well as parallel and perpendicular orientations of samples of various ion concentration. The temperature dependence of relaxation times was found to be strikingly less marked within the range of 5 to 15K than at higher readings (up to 80K). The increase of paramagnetic ion concentration from 0.02 to 0.05% brought about a reduction of relaxation time from 10 to 1.5 msec. Relaxation times were computed for various lines at frequencies at which cross-relaxation would be absent; with parallel orientation they amounted to 13 to 14 msec for all five transitions, and with

Card 1/2

L 10018-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3001288

perpendicular orientation to 10 and 7 msec for the first and second transitions, respectively. The influence of spin cross-relaxation was found to be strongest with parallel orientation. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas, 4 figures, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 04Feb63 DATE ACQ: 01Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF Sov: 003

OTHER: 005

Spem/le
Card 2/2

AMENITSKY, N.A.; KORNIYENKO, L.S.; SHCHERBINSKII, A.I.

Spectroscopic for studying the spectrum and spin-lattice
relaxation of paramagnetic substances at a wavelength of 8 mm.
Prib. i tekhn. eksp. 8 no.6:119-121 N.D '63. (MIRA 1736)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy fiziki
Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

L 18391-65 EWG(v)/EWT(1) Pe-5/Pae-2 AFETR/BSD/AFWL/SSD/SSD(b)/SSD(c)/
ESD(t) GW
ACCESSION NR: AR4040391 S/0269/64/000/005/0022/0022

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astron. Otd. vy*p., Abs. 5.51.192

AUTHOR: Bruns, A.V.; Smirnov, A.I.

TITLE: Counting rate gage with linear output characteristics

CITED SOURCE: Izv. Kry*msk. astrosiz. observ., v. 30, 1963, 312-319

TOPIC TAGS: counting rate gage, astrophysics, radioactivity meter, meter output characteristic

TRANSLATION: Radiotechnical counting systems for counting the average number of pulses arriving at the input of an instrument in a unit time are called counting rate gages (meters). This paper describes counting rate gage systems with a measuring capacitor which have come into wide practical use. It is noted that counting rate gages have a major shortcoming: their output characteristics (U_{out} in relation to N pulses/sec) are linear only for small U_{out} . A method is proposed for increasing the linearity of the output voltage. In this method the counting rate gage system is composed of individual

Card 1/2

L 18391-65

ACCESSION NR: AR4040391

elements operating at low output voltages and the output voltage of the entire counting rate gage system is equal to the sum of the voltages for all the elements. The paper includes a practical counting rate gage system with a linear output characteristic with formulas for its design and practical advice on adjustment. Bibliography with 6 items. N. Voykhanskaya.

SUB CODE: EC ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

L 44288-65 EWT(1)/EEC(b)-2/EWA(h) Peb/P1-4 GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5011617

UR/0000/64/000/000/0447/0451

26
B+1

AUTHOR: Sitnikov, O. P., Vinogradova, N. V., Smirnov, A. I.

TITLE: Parametron dynamics

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po magnitnym elementam avtomatiki, telemekhaniki, izmeritel'noy i vychislitel'noy tekhniki. Lvov, 1962. Magnitnyye elementy avtomatiki, telemekhaniki, izmeritel'noy i vychislitel'noy tekhniki (Magnetic elements of automatic control, remote control, measurement and computer engineering); trudy soveshchaniya. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1964, 447-451

TOPIC TAGS: parametron dynamics, parametron transient process, monotone parametron transient, nonlinear oscillation, computer design

ABSTRACT: A successful design of computers based on parametric elements requires the elucidation of parametron dynamics. The time intervals needed for the growth and decay of parametric oscillations fixes the limiting frequency of the cycling pulse and, consequently, the operating speed of the logical units. Transient processes caused by small changes in loop parameters can be described by linear equations. However, it is of much greater interest to study the growth of parametric oscillations up to the establishment of the stationary operating conditions which are described by essentially nonlinear equations.

Card 1/2

L 44282-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5011617

These effects were studied using the parametron equation

$$\frac{d(L)}{dt} + R_i + \frac{1}{C} \int I dt = U_0 \sin \omega t \quad (1)$$

derived in an earlier paper presented at a conference on magnetic elements held in 1961 in Minsk. After numerous transformations, this equation reduced to a first order system of equations which is discussed in the present paper. A formula is derived for the calculation of the duration of the transient parametron process and recommendations are given regarding the choice of circuit parameters necessary for the attainment of a monotone transition process. All theoretical conclusions were checked and confirmed experimentally. Orig. art. has: 9 formulas and 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none.

SUBMITTED: 29Sep64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

B48
Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4011743

S/0181/64/006/001/0096/0100

AUTHORS: Zverev, G. M.; Smirnov, A. I.

TITLE: Spin lattice relaxation of the Er³⁺ ion in single crystals of CdF₂, BaF₂, and CaF₂

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 1, 1964, 96-100

TOPIC TAGS: spin lattice relaxation, cadmium fluoride, barium fluoride, calcium fluoride, paramagnetic resonance, relaxation time temperature dependence, elastic scattering, two phonon process, direct relaxation process, excited state

ABSTRACT: The authors have examined both paramagnetic resonance spectra and relaxation processes for the Er³⁺ ion in single crystals of CdF₂, BaF₂, and CaF₂. Spin-lattice relaxation times were measured for 3-cm and 8-mm waves at temperatures ranging from 1.6 to 25K. The results are summarized in Figs. 1-3 of the Enclosures. At temperatures above that of liquid helium, relaxation is determined by the two-phonon process of relaxation through the excited state. This time depends exponentially on temperature: $\tau \sim \exp(\frac{\Delta}{kT})$. At temperatures of 1.6-4.2K, direct

relaxation processes are complicated by heating of the phonon spectrum. The

Card 1/52

ACCESSION NR: AP4011743

dependence of relaxation time on temperature is stronger than expected for ordinary direct processes. As mechanisms of phonon relaxation the authors suggest cross relaxation and the inelastic scattering of phonons. Orig. art. has 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvenny universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 10Jul63

DATE ACO: 14Feb64

INCL: 03

SUB CODE: PH

NO REP Sov: 002

OTHER: 004

Card 2/3

L 9051-65 EWT(m)/EMP(b) BSD/RAEM(c)/AEWL/ESD(t)/AS(mp)-2/AFIC(p)/RAEM(t)/
ACCESSION NR: AP4044955 RAEM(i)/ASD(a)-5/ S/0181/64/006/009/2799/2808
ESD(gs)/SSD/RAEM(a) JD/JG

AUTHOR: Voron'ko, Yu. K.; Zverev, G. M.; Meshkov, B. B.; Smirnov,
A. I.

TITLE: Investigation of optical and paramagnetic resonance spectra
of Er³⁺ in CaF₂

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 9, 1964, 2799-2808

TOPIC TAGS: rare earth compound, electron paramagnetic resonance,
light absorption, luminescence, calcium fluoride laser, crystal
symmetry, Stark splitting

ABSTRACT: In view of the need of detailed information on the properties of crystals containing rare-earth ion admixtures, which are used for lasers, the authors investigated the electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) spectrum, the optical absorption, and the luminescence of crystals of CaF₂ doped with Er³⁺ and grown by different

Card 1/3